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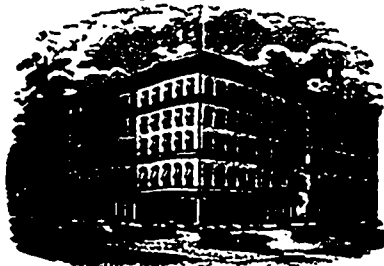
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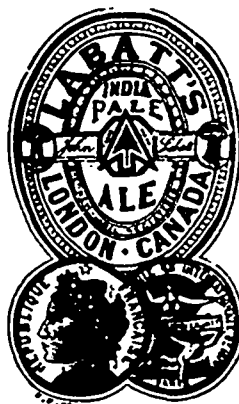


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MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

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Manitoba Game Act.

The new game act of Manitoba passed at last session of the legislature, and recently published, contains some important changes, chief among them being the protection at all times of females and fawns of all kinds of deer, caribou and moose, and the abolition of spring shooting of Jucks, the close season now commencing Jan. 1st instead of May 1st.

Under the new act all kinds of male deer, moose and caribou are protected between first December and fifteenth September in the following year, and no person shall during any one year or season kill or take more in all than two of such animals. Beaver and otter are placed under absolute protection and their skins may not be had in the possession or offered for sale at any time, no matter where from. Fisher and sable are protected between 15th May and 1st October; marten between 15th April and 1st November, and muskrat between 1st May and 1st December. For the protection of game birds it is provided that no person shall hunt, catch, shoot at or pursue any variety of grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant or partridge between 15th November and 1st October of the following year; plover, quail, woodcock, snipe and sandpiper between 1st January and 1st August; ducks of all kinds between 1st January and 1st September. Not more than 100 grouse, prairie chicken, partridge or pheasant may be killed by one person in any one season, nor more than 20 in one day. The time within which birds may be had in possession is extended from the first fifteen to the first forty-five days of the close season. A sensible change is the permission to export the heads and hides of animals, non-resident sportsmen having hitherto been prohibited from doing so.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey, has recently published a directory of State and also provincial officials and organizations con-

cerned with the protection of birds and game. In addition to the governmental officers we find there are 5 national and 25 state and provincial protective organizations and 24 State Audubon Societies (organized for the study and protection of birds). The Canadian provinces are conspicuous by their absence from the ranks of the Audubon Societies, a state of affairs which should be remedied and we hope will be very soon. These societies have done and are doing excellent service beyond our southern boundary, and as their scope makes them a desirable field for women's activities, we naturally find many of the societies are officered altogether by women. We understand that their members took a very active part in securing the recent legislation in New York State against the wearing of birds as decorations (?) on hats.

An unique trip was recently commenced by D. W. Hildreth, proprietor of a newspaper in Newport, Vermont, and his companion, J. B. Barker. These gentlemen travel by train to Lake Kippewa and from thence canoe about 600 miles entirely in Quebec province, via Grand Lake Victoria and the head waters of the Ottawa to the St. Maurice river, coming down that river to the village of Grandes Piles, from where the railway takes them to Montreal, thence home. This journey is undertaken solely for pleasure and is expected to occupy six weeks to two months. When it is remembered that this canoe trip is made entirely within the boundaries of Quebec province, that it is a straight away journey with no retracing of steps, that it is entirely through a wild country uninhabited except by a few Indians, with Hudson's Bay Company's posts at wide intervals, and that the route has been traversed, as far as can be learned, very seldom, even by the missionary priests, some conception can be formed of the journey before these ardent sportsmen. And yet this trip is only one of many

canoe voyages of even greater length that can be made within the bounds of Quebec province through unsurpassed game lands and via waters teeming with fish.

* * *

Could Longfellow have returned from the Happy Hunting Grounds for a brief space during August, he would doubtless have looked with pleasure upon the interesting and dramatic spectacle to which we referred in a recent issue, and of which an account appears on another page. "Lo! the poor Indian," as seen too frequently, is anything but the poetic creation that Longfellow has given us, but Kabaoso standing in his canoe leaning on a paddle as he sails into the West and disappears behind an islet in the full glow of the setting sun, is one of the most poetical images in Indian life that one could wish for. Those anglers and campers whose good fortune has caused them to sojourn in August within easy reach of the Desbarats islands in Northern Ontario and view the enacting of the Hiawatha drama by the Ojibway Indians have seen the romance of Indian life and customs at its best. It has been a source of great pleasure to us to view this drama personally, and as Canadians we express the hope that the Ojibways will repeat their performance annually.

* * *

With reference to a spirited discussion which took place in our columns some months since between correspondents attacking and defending the English sparrow, it is interesting to note that this pugnacious bird figures in the proscribed list in the (U.S.) Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, alongside the mongoose, flying foxes and starlings, all of which are declared pests and their importation prohibited.

* * *

Sportsmen are much wanted in the parish of St. Antoine, Que., where bears are committing frequent depredations on the flocks of sheep. St. Modeste, Que., also reports damage to crops by super-

abundance of deer—and these accounts are reflections of the quantity of game to be found generally in the sparsely settled and the wild portions of Quebec province.

* * *

A recent adventurous explorer through Trembling Mountain Park, Quebec, reports abundant deer and caribou; also many moose signs. Wolves were met with more than once.

NOTES ON HUNTING

By Dr. C. J. Alloway.

Canadian North-West.

All over the prairies of the Northwest the great annual harvest has ended. A season of fluctuating hopes and occasional depression has resulted in producing after all a fair, average crop. Since early spring, owing to drouth, unusual and prolonged heat and other unfavorable conditions, most discouraging reports of the agricultural outlook have been in circulation, more particularly in regard to the Province of Manitoba, but now that the crops have been actually harvested, these dubious predictions of failure have not been verified. While the yield will not in any way compare with that of last year, the most correct estimates place it at an amount exceeding 20,000,000 bushels. It is true that the agricultural welfare of the section has been interfered with to some extent, yet what has been detrimental to the normal conditions in vegetable life has in no way affected the production of game, which promises to be as abundant as in previous years, when the bags secured seemed almost beyond credence to those unfamiliar with the wonderful possibilities of this region in this respect. The busy click of the reaper and binder has been heard over millions of acres of land, and the whirl of the steam thresher tells of the handling of millions of bushels of grain.

Around the thrifty homesteads of the settler russet stacks and ricks are rising under the autumn skies, like emblems of peace and plenty. The harvest festivals and local fairs have been held where the cereals of this great wheat belt aroused the wonder and admiration which they usually excite. Wheat of the famous No. 1 hard quality is shown in great bins, and full-headed oats, barley and rye, varying in the straw from four to six feet in length, only by actual measurement, convince those who have never seen the marvel of a North-Western field of grain, that their dimensions have not been exaggerated.

That this region is not adapted for the culture of cereals alone is proved by the quality and size of the vegetables placed on

exhibition. cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, mangels, turnips and all kinds of roots being magnificent in their proportions. The great depth of the soil, its practical inexhaustibility, and richness in mineral salts, make it capable of bringing husbandry to its highest state of perfection, the realization of which is evidenced by the great yearly influx of immigrants, Icelandic, Scandinavian, German and others from the agricultural sections of over-crowded northern Europe. So cosmopolitan, in fact, has the population become, that a recent statistic showed a school in the city of Winnipeg to have children representing seven-different nationalities. But this industrial side is not the only one which is attractive in the Canadian Northwest. It has also its season of recreation and pleasure, and with the placing of the last shock by the skillful stacker, from the fields shorn into golden stubble, the whole country becomes a vast playground for sport in its most ideal form. The "whirr" of the prairie chicken, flight of the wild goose, and flap of the green-winged duck turn the harvester into a huntsman, and the date weighted with significance to him is Sept. 1st, the opening of the season. Ploughs, harrows and rakes are now beneath consideration, and hunting kits, tents and firearms the only things worth spending a thought upon.

It is not to be wondered at that hunting should be entered into with so much enthusiasm on the plains of the north, for nowhere on the American continent are there more admirable conditions for its enjoyment. They are and have been for centuries the natural breeding ground of the choicest varieties of wild fowl. The latitude, physical features and meteorological peculiarities combine to render the region especially favorable to their production. The lonely lakes and streams, coolies and marais are the chosen home of the mallard, teal, canvas-back, red-heads, and other species of duck. The gravel beds and marshes of this flat country are loved by the goose, and brandt, and the wily hunter knows where to look for them in the grey dawn of the autumn mornings.

The saskatoon, buffalo and other wild berries which abound on the prairies make them excellent feeding grounds for grouse, partridge, plover, quail and chicken, which raise their broods under the shelter of these shrubs:

The world contains many kinds of happiness, but perhaps few sensations are more ecstatic than those experienced by the hunter in corduroys, with his trained retriever or setter at his heels, his favorite gun over his shoulder, and his choicest chum by his side, starting out as the local phrase runs—to go gunning.

Manitoba has profited by past recklessness and folly, which resulted in the extinction of the grandest species of her

larger game—the buffalo. So persistently and ruthlessly were they slaughtered that with the exception of a few straggling pairs in the gulches and canons of the mountains nothing now remains of them but the marks of their old "wallows," and their whitening bones and skulls bleaching over the plains. By the enforcement of stringent game laws and the infliction of severe penalties for their infringement, what corresponds to the "slaughter of the buffalo" can never be repeated in either the furred, finny or feathered tribes.

Precautions are also taken for the prevention of the disastrous prairie fires which in former times must have destroyed much of the game.

Campers would do well to notice what has recently appeared in the press, that a fertile source of fires was the careless habit of leaving bottles among the dry grasses. The glass, attracting and focusing the sun's rays, ignites the inflammable surroundings and uncontrollable conflagrations are the result.

The shooting season opens for duck on the 1st of September, and for prairie chicken on October 1st.

• • •

The Canadian Hunt.

The energetic members of this club have enjoyed the inter-season period very much in the matter of exercising, schooling and learning the game of polo. The consignment of bronchos that were brought from the Northwest for the members of the club have proved all that could be desired. As the major portion of these ponies were entirely unbroken, the handling and breaking of them has been the means of furnishing their owners and their friends some rare entertainment. The management of the horse raised on the plains of the great west is a very different proposition to that of his domestic brother. Before their arrival the subject of breaking and riding these prairie polo ponies was considered a matter of amusement, a mere pastime. Those who have tried the experiment are not now of the same opinion. On the whole the venture has proved a profitable one (in experience) to both ponies and members. The same difficulty regarding the lateness of the season has been experienced on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and consequently the commencement of the regular season will be somewhat later than usual. If, however, it keeps open until December, as was the case last year, there will be many weeks of sport to be enjoyed before the snow flies.

Reports from various points of the ground to be hunted over by this pack are of the most favorable kind, and the best season in their history is to be looked for this autumn.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided to hold a steeplechase meeting of one day to take place the week preceding the Montreal Hunt steeplechases. The programme will consist of about seven events, most of which will be for the members exclusively. The idea of giving this meeting is to encourage the younger members to perfect themselves in the art of horsemanship, and to learn how to ride over a steeplechase country. Next year it is the intention of the club to give a regular steeplechase meeting at an earlier date comprising two days, with an open programme for their own members and those of other clubs.

Montreal Hunt.

Since our last report of this well-known pack they have been taking their regular exercise, a large portion of which is now done in the form of cub hunting in the early mornings. Owing to the long continued rains of the past two months the crops on the Island of Montreal are quite backward, and consequently some inconvenience has been experienced in getting into sections sufficiently advanced to enable the huntsman to work his hounds with any degree of satisfaction, and at the same time not run the risk of damaging the various crops that are yet unharvested. The hounds are in excellent condition, and have had a grand preparation for their regular hunting. The opening meet of the season will be held at the Kennels, Cote St. Catherine Road, on Saturday, Sept. 15th, and the regular hunting days after that date will be every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, throughout the entire season.

The Montreal Hunt steeplechases will take place on Thursday and Saturday, October 4th and 6th, and from present indications the fields ought to be large, and the sport of a very good quality. There are a larger number of horses in training and qualifying for this event than have been for many years. The interest among the various candidates is very keen. More particularly between those who will try conclusions for the coveted Hunt Cup.

The latest canine story comes from Scotland. A dog was run over in the town of Irvine the other day, and promptly buried by an officious policeman. But the animal was alive, alive, oh! and by a supreme effort freed itself from a premature grave. The policeman is now said to be dodging the local inspector of the S.P.C.A.

O, the bait is on the hooklet, and the hooklet's on the string; and the wee fish takes a looklet ere he thus proceeds to sing: "O, I'd like to grace your table, but I can't eat bait to-day!" Then the fisher tells the fable of the fish that got away.

THE HIAWATHA DRAMA

Performed by Ojibway Indians.

The hitherto almost unknown little village of Desbarats, Ont., has been made suddenly famous through the presentation near there of the story of Hiawatha by the Ojibway Indians. Desbarats is very centrally located in the lands of the Ojibways, which stretches from Marquette, Mich., on the west to Matawa, Ont., on the east. The site for the drama was selected because of its natural adaptability and also because it had been the playground of the Ojibways from time immemorial.

The initial performance was in the open air at Kensington Point, Desbarats, on the north shore of Lake Huron, 28 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, and two miles from the railway station of Desbarats on the South Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On Monday, August 6th, the Hiawatha representations were commenced in the natural amphitheatre on the mainland overlooking the hundred Desbarats Islands. The only canopy under the blue sky for the players was the shade of a red pine tree.

The first scene depicts the meeting of the warriors of all nations at the signal of Gitchee Manito, the Great Spirit. A copious smoke is seen arising. It is the signal which the Indians have been taught to look for. This signal is repeated from hill top to hill top. The braves assemble in all their war paint, and with menacing looks, which disappear gradually as they are induced to join in a universal war dance. After this they are addressed by the Gitchee Manito, who eloquently pleads for universal peace and amity with such power that the braves throw down their arms and garments of deerskin and plunge into the lake to wash off their war-paint. Then re-assembled and sitting in a large circle they smoke the pipe of Peace and return to their homes to tell of the dawn of peace. It is a striking scene, full of action and color.

In the second scene, the boy Hiawatha is being educated by Nokomis. His arrow shooting in this scene is very effective, and the plaudits of the warriors and the dances in honor of the young Hiawatha are most entertaining.

In the third scene, Hiawatha, grown to manhood, makes his first trip to the Rockies, meets Minnehaha, and falls in love with her, and on his return tells the warriors of his adventures.

Then follows intensely interesting picture-writing by Hiawatha on birch bark, skins, etc. Some most instructive information is given in this scene, which is fol-

lowed by Hiawatha's second journey and wooing of Minnehaha. Most realistic is the living picture at the door of the old arrow-maker's tent when Hiawatha presents himself a second time and Minnehaha brings him refreshments. "water in bowls of bass-wood," etc. The dances at the wedding feast are much the most correct and thoroughly Indian yet presented. They consist of the wedding dance, when a picturesque old squaw, with a tomahawk guards a bevy of Indian maidens from the ambitious young warriors who seek to steal them from her. In spite of her vigilant care and ready blows, they are stolen away one after another; all to the time of the Indian war drum and chant.

Another good dance is the deer-dance, in which the participants hold their arms as if they were antlers, which they swing around gracefully, pretending to horn one another, always keeping good time with voice and drum, as they do in all their dances. This dance betokens plenty for the bride and groom. Then comes a sort of Indian horn-pipe. After this follows the snake dance, which is to appease the Spirit of Evil. The festivities wind up with the gambling dance of the Ojibways. Small objects are hidden under moccasins. The players, who are tribe against tribe or family against family, choose their champions, who face the moccasins, upon which are the eyes of the long rows of Indians, men, women and children, as they dance to the music of the drums, which begin to beat slowly, but increase in intensity steadily, until even in the play and after many repetitions the reality of the excitement is evident, and it was difficult for the managers to get the Indians to make this act short enough.

While the wooing of Hiawatha was full of novelty and life, and the coming of the missionary was the most realistic, the grandest act was the departure of Hiawatha. After addressing his tribesmen and telling them of "the long, long absence," he strides down to his canoe, paddle in hand, pushes it off, and standing erect in it with the paddle resting on the bottom, and with the other hand waving adieu, the canoe moves away swiftly and mysteriously without paddle or oar, along the pathway of the setting sun. The mechanical device is completely mystifying, and the effect was inspiring.

Among the participants in the drama are several interesting characters. "Hiawatha" is Kabaoosa, who is a nephew of Bukwuginini, who gave the legend to Schoolcraft. "Minnehaha" is taken by his daughter, "Chibiabos;" the sweet singer is another Kabaoosa. Nokomis belongs to the same chief's family. They are all exceedingly intelligent types of the tribe, and they throw all their soul into the play and look forward to producing it annually.

Hints on Moose Hunting

By Chas. A. Bramble

AN altogether exaggerated idea has gone abroad as to the difficulties of moose hunting. Numbers of men, who are good shots, and who make each year large bags of quail, duck, snipe, ruffed grouse, and woodcock, become nervous and timid when a proposal is made to them that they shall hunt the lordly moose up across the Canada line. Now, after having tried them all, I think that for a man who understands the habits of the game he intends to pursue, and who has made a study of the equipment necessary, that it is very little harder to kill the moose than it is to make satisfactory bags of any of the game birds before mentioned.

The rock upon which most tyros come to grief is that of outfit. They insist upon taking all sorts of useless things into the woods, the toting around of which would drive their men to drink very shortly, were it not that the only beverage obtainable in large quantities is clear cold water—something that the guides prefer to keep as much as possible for washing purposes, not being reckless in its use, even then.

"Man wants but little here below, but wants that little strong," should be the motto of the moose-hunter. I have known some misguided individuals start off for a hunt dressed in their oldest and most thread-bare clothes; as a consequence, the repairs that were necessary, and which had to be begun soon after they reached the woods, were on an alarmingly large scale. It will be found that the best economy is to start out with new clothing adapted for the bush. Waistcoats are generally in the way, the best garment being a Norfolk jacket of homespun or strong tweed, lined with flannel, and having several large pockets of wash leather. The question of boots is a most important one. Nothing could be better than the English shooting boot, were it not that the Englishman invariably makes his footgear too heavy for work in the Canadian bush. It is one thing to swing along over a fiat country, and another to lift the feet over rocks and wind-falls, or, still more tiring, to pull them out of the quaking muskeg, whose suction is a thing to be remembered. The uppers need not be of heavy leather, and the soles are sufficiently thick if they will carry the soft Hungarian nails usually preferred on this side of the At-

lantic, the square-headed English nail being rarely seen.

Several pairs of moccasins should be included in the outfit, both oil-tans and Indian-dressed, as they are ideal wear in camp and canoe. Some men are even able to hunt in this foot gear, just as does the Indian, but such must always be exceptions, for few civilized beings are able to walk over rough stones and broken ground, with nothing but the paper-like sole of an Indian moccasin under the foot. The only white man I have known able to meet the Indian on an equal footing is Mr. Warburton Pike. He was tramping all over the Dease Lake country in Northern British Columbia during the summer of '98 wearing but thin, caribou hide moccasins. Of course, light foot-gear is an enormous advantage as far as ease of travel goes, and the point to be aimed at is to wear nothing heavier than the peculiarities of your case demand. Socks should, of course, be hand-knitted, and of stout wool; half a dozen pairs would not be any too many to start with.

All sorts of head-gear is seen among campers, but I do not think that anything will beat the modern golf cap. It seems to me to be an actual improvement over the old soft felt, which is still de rigueur among the guides.

By far the most important article, however, is the blanket; it is more vital even than the rifle, because the latter merely secures you fresh meat while the blanket is a necessity for the preservation of your health. No matter how long or how hard the day may have been, if you can curl up at night in a warm, dry, blanket and get seven or eight hours rest, you will awake fit and happy next morning. On the other hand, if you have become separated from your blankets, and have passed the night, as I have often foolishly done, crouched under the lee of some rock, or up-turned root, your feelings next morning are likely to be the reverse of buoyant. And of all the blankets that I have ever seen, there are none to compare, even distantly, with the heavy four-point blue blanket made by the Hudson Bay Co. These blankets are the result of a couple of hundred years' experience in the northern trade, and you may be very sure that they are the best of their kind. A water-proof sheet is almost a necessity, not only does it save you from rheumatism, but it serves to wrap things

in when Jupiter Pluvius is getting in his fine work.

Nine men out of ten take with them into the bush tents that are both large and heavy. This is a great mistake. Stout drilling is the best material for tents, it weighs but little, and if properly pitched is about as good as ordinary canvas. There are many dodges known to experienced men for keeping out the rain. Should you have the tent made as a simple lean-to, with one side open to the fire, you will never have any leaks, even in the heaviest rain, unless your fire should go out, because the heat dries the inside of the tent as fast as the rain wets the other side. By taking two lean-to tents, six feet long by five feet high, and about the same width, you will have shelter for one or two sportsmen, and three guides. Pitch these tents facing one another, leaving sufficient space for the fire between them. I have been away for months at a time, both winter and summer, and never found that anything more is needed. It is always better if a permanent shelter be desired to erect a small log camp. This can be done by a couple of good axe-men in a day, and will be far more comfortable than any closed tent. A great deal of nonsense has been written of late as to the insufficiency of the modern small bore rifle for big game. It is to be feared the fault lay behind the trigger, for the ordinary and practice, each proves that the American 30 and the English .503 are amply powerful for anything on this continent. All the crack Indian hunters of the northern Rockies, and Canadian bush, are trying to get hold of these rifles. They have learned that such weapons are easier to shoot with and lighter than the old style. Should, however, the sportsman have a favorite rifle of .45 or .50 calibre, he may take it to the woods with the assurance that it will be just the thing for moose-hunting. Plenty of sportsmen think the English double Express absolutely the best weapon for forest game. It certainly is as good as any. If moose be the object of the expedition it would be better, perhaps, to leave the shot-gun behind. The ground cannot be kept too quiet, as a moose will hear and recognize unusual sound at an extraordinary distance—and then, that long, loose-jointed trot will soon carry him miles and miles beyond probable pursuit.

Camps should be pitched in a hollow, because sound will then be muffled and will not travel so far as it would from a hill top. Very little chopping must be indulged in, and only on windy days, and the camp fire should be fed with dry wood that will not cause much smoke. These precautions are all necessary, for remember the moose is one of the most wary animals in the world, and his hearing and

sense of smell are acute. Some persons pretend that his eye-sight is not very good, but my own impression is that he can get along very nicely without spectacles, and that any one relying upon his dimness of vision makes a mistake, which, as my French master used to say, is not de common error, but de gross deception.

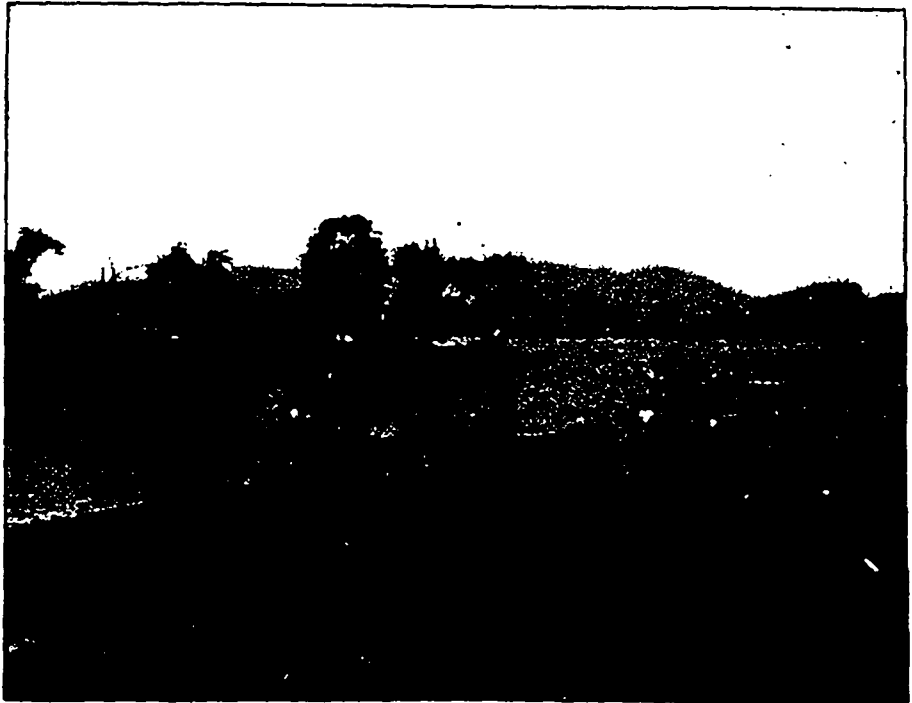
One would think, judging by the items in the sportsmen's papers that there is only one way of shooting moose—calling. Yet, if the map of Canada were to be laid before you with the districts in which calling is practised, shaded red, while the remainder were left in the natural shade of the paper, you would see that a small area only had been colored. Calling has never been practised excepting in the lower provinces and in Maine, and latterly in the Upper Ottawa region. Northwestwardly from that river a line might be drawn to the Behring Sea, passing all the way through thousands of miles of Arctic forest, stocked with moose, and in all that district you could hardly find a single native in the habit of calling moose. The regular Indian method is tracking, and it is very much more exciting and truer sport than even calling. Any good shot and keen hunter could, in time, teach himself the art of tracking moose. Great endurance is, of course, demanded, and extraordinary watchfulness and care.

The moose always make a half circle before resting; and, bear this in mind, the sportsmen may often surprise the animal, provided he do not break too many sticks. Supposing that a fresh moose track has been found, the hunter follows it cautiously but swiftly, noticing whether the moose has been feeding or travelling. Should the animal have had seemingly no thoughts of resting, the man should make as good time as he can, always bearing in mind that the less noise the better chance of moose. After travelling for some time, which time may be longer or shorter according to circumstances, the hunter will find that the moose has slackened his pace. He no longer travels in a straight line; he has stopped here and there to feed upon the maple and the whitewood. Now comes the critical period. If there is any breeze, the moose will have certainly circled before lying down, so that he may detect the advent of any pursuer following in his tracks. If calm, as is very often the case in the deep woods, the moose will have chosen some vantage ground from which he can see an advancing enemy in time to save himself. The hunter should now redouble his caution, and advance in a series of gigantic loops several hundred yards across. Each time on coming to the track and being assured that the moose is yet ahead, he begins another semicircle. At length, if all is going well, he finds, on reaching the

place where he expected the track, that no animal has passed. He now feels pretty sure that the moose is behind him, lying down somewhere within the last semicircle. Then begins an up-wind stalk which results either in the discomfiture of the hunter or the death of the moose. There is no excitement in hunting which can exceed the anxious moments the still hunter passes as he creeps through the forest, every sense strained and on the alert, to catch a glimpse of the great black moose before the latter shall have perceived his danger.

to leeward, and so detect the hunter's presence. The most propitious hours are at break of day and shortly before sunset. The call is made every half hour, until a reply is heard, then nothing more is done until the moose has come almost within range. When close at hand, a low, half smothered call, or even the drawing of the trumpet across the rough bark of the spruce, may be sufficient to lure the bull within decisive range.

But whichever method of hunting the moose be preferred, the sportsman who has never tried the game, may rely upon



Lac des Sables, Lievre River, Que.

Although the foregoing method of hunting is that upon which several hundred thousand Indians depend for their daily moose meat, the fashionable white man's way of getting the moose is by calling. This method is only possible during September and October, and, as a rule, is most successful about the full of the moon, because the bull very often refuse to answer the call until after sunset. The caller imitates either the lowing of the moose cow or the grunt of a rival bull, using a trumpet made of birch bark to add volume to the sound. The caller should be hidden some distance behind the rifle, and in the opposite direction from which the animal is expected to advance. The call is never made excepting in perfectly calm weather, as if there be the faintest breath of air stirring, the moose will work round

there being any quantity of these noble animals roaming through the Canadian woods. Pluck, perseverance and sense will certainly result in the winning of massive moose antlers as trophies. Moreover, there is more credit in bagging one moose than there is in shooting many duck and snipe.

IMMORTAL.

(By Margaret E. Sangster.)

Once we have loved we never lose.
That is not love which can forget,
Through loss and loneliness and grief
This gem is as its coronet,
That true love never can forget.

That is not faith which drops its hold.
Once we have trusted, in our clasp
Forever lies life's changless gold,
Nor withers in our loosened grasp:
True faith through all time keeps its clasp.



"Rod and Gun" is the official organ of the Canadian Forestry Association. The Editor will welcome contributions on topics relating to Forestry.

Editor—E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Forestry for the Dominion and Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont. Sub-Editor—R.H. Campbell, Treasurer and Asst. Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

A Crime of the Woods.

A sturdy oak,—its spreading branches filled
An acre round where ages it had stood
The sinless monarch of this mighty wood,
Till one there came who with a vandal's
power

Sent crashing earthward in a single hour
What God required three centuries to
build.

Albert B. Paine, in Munsey's

CARE IN TRANSPLANTING AND PRUNING TREES.

HIS HONOR SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

BEFORE planting a tree, the roots must be carefully inspected and every torn and injured part removed with a sharp knife, so as to make a perfectly clean cut and to leave only the healthy part. A regular ring of rootlets will then form around the end of the root so trimmed, between the wood and the bark. It is upon these new rootlets the tree has now to depend, and they will begin in good time their task of bringing it nourishment while no rootlets or only a very few sickly ones will form at the jagged end of a torn root.

The writer will venture an opinion with which he expects many will disagree until they have made the experiment for themselves, viz: that there is no advantage in taking up a tree for transplanting to try and preserve long roots and a ball of earth except for an extra large tree removed to ornament some favorite spot, and upon the removal of which such extra care is bestowed as would entail too great an expenditure when a great number of trees are to be planted.

Since we can scarcely ever take up the whole of the roots in lifting a tree for transplanting, especially when it has a tap root, the question arises: how far can we safely shorten the roots without interfering with its future growth? The writer has made several experiments to find out to what minimum length he could reduce the roots without injuring the tree, and he

has been surprised to see how much shortening they could stand.

For instance, for a black walnut tree from four to five years old he would shorten the tap root to say ten inches and the side roots to about eight and even less, if necessary to get rid of all torn and wounded parts. It is easy to try the experiment, the result will be apparent even after one season's growth.

As for the saving of time, trouble and expense in cutting off the roots much nearer the trunk than is generally practised and in dispensing with the ball of earth which in any case must be shaken off to inspect and trim the roots, there can be no doubt as to the advantage of that method from every point of view. Of course the tree ought to be staked, the more so that the long roots, mainly useful for anchoring it in the ground have been removed; but every transplanted tree ought, in any case, to be staked or secured against the action of the wind in some other way as laying stones around the foot of the tree.

As for care after planting and especially pruning, so important where trees grow in the open, of course it is wise not to wait until they are very large before cutting off the branches which ought to be removed, but whatever their size they must be cut off quite close to the stems of the tree, using a chisel or gauge when the saw cannot be worked handily, so as to allow the new bark to cover the wound as soon as possible. If from fear of making too large a wound, or from carelessness and to avoid trouble part of the branch is left sticking out of the trunk, as we see in so many cases, the new bark will never be able to cover the stump so left, before that stump begins to rot under the influence of the weather, and as its starting point is inside the trunk, it will carry down decay to the very heart of the tree and kill it. The writer has prepared a series of photographs representing the result of close pruning and the different stages of gradual healing, until the wound is completely covered by the new bark, and cross sections show that the wound has been covered over in time to leave the wood in a healthy condition. On the other side a collection of photos of bad pruning, where stumps are left exposed to the weather, show clearly how they begin to decay, and how that de-

cay gradually works its way to the very heart of the tree and kills it.

* * *

Forestry Meeting in Vancouver.

The new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is evidently showing his interest in forestry work by calling the attention of the people of that Province to the necessity for a proper study of their timber resources, as his was the principal address at a forestry meeting held at Vancouver on the 8th August last.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Bostock, M.P., who is vice-president for British Columbia of the Canadian Forestry Association. Mr. Bostock stated that he considered it to be a fortunate thing for the forestry interests of the Province that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere was there as Lieutenant-Governor and that the most should be made of his presence to arouse an interest in forestry. Mr. Bostock then called upon Sir Henri to address the meeting.

After alluding to the comprehensive nature of his subject, the Lieutenant-Governor said that it was true in British Columbia as in other parts of Canada with respect to the forests that what cost nothing to acquire was not highly valued. In Germany, France and India, the worth of the forests was fully understood, and great pains were taken to create new forests and to preserve those already in existence. Providence had done so much for Canada in this way that Canadians forgot to show their gratitude by taking care of the gift. The forests were wasted and neglected. They were handed over to speculators to be ruined for private profit.

The most important use of the forest was that least understood. In the past, wood had been the chief material employed in the construction of ships, but now iron had been substituted. At present it was used for building houses and constructing furniture, and lately altogether new uses had been discovered among which might be mentioned the manufacture of paper. But for all of these, other substances could be substituted if the supply of wood should completely fail. There was one use of the forest, however, for which no substitute could be found, a use that was often altogether overlooked, and at best imperfectly understood. Upon the forests depended the health, prosperity and agricultural success of the community. Travelers in Italy, Spain and the Holy Land, where forests had once abounded which had made those countries gardens, had all lamented the effects that had followed the deplorable destruction of the forests, and so well was the cause of the evils which had been incurred, understood, that Italy, like Germany and France, was now doing its best to plant trees in those regions which had been denuded of them,

and in consequence had lost the fertility of their soil.

The purpose of the Canadian Association was to protect existing forests, and create new ones wherever wanted. In other countries less fortunate than Canada, they had to begin by creating and building up forests, but here the forests were already in existence, and the first efforts were, and should be, to protect them.

Protection was also required against waste, extravagance and speculation. Measures should be taken which would prevent the forests falling into the hands of speculators not directly interested. The only men entitled to hold timber rights were those who built and ran mills. The British Columbia method seemed to be the same as that previously in vogue in the eastern provinces, where the rights were not sold by auction or tender. That system in the east had led to grave abuse. He knew of one instance in which hundreds of miles of timber lands had been given to a dry goods merchant who did not know one end of a log from the other, as a reward for political support. Now the limits were put up at auction, and the government revenues were greatly increased thereby. Only those who were directly interested took up the limits, and that prevented too many people rushing in. In British Columbia it would be found that the time would soon come when licenses would have to be granted on a different principle.

People sometimes said that it was no use planting trees as they could never enjoy the results of their labor themselves, and did not quite see the value of working for posterity. For himself he had derived pleasure from the planting of trees from the moment the seed was placed in the soil. He had had to take a ladder to cut the branches of trees, for the first shoot of which he had gone down on his knees to search among the grass and weeds. The reward was there for every man who undertook the work.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said that he had been asked by the Government to read a paper, but in view of the exhaustive manner in which the lieutenant-governor had dealt with the subject he would content himself with a few references to forestry as it affected British Columbia. Undoubtedly the greatest enemy of the forest was fire, and he thought the Bush Fire Act could do with certain amendments. At present it was possible to fine a man who started a fire, but if he had not the money he did not pay the fine and got off scot free, as there was no power under the Act to commit him to jail. With respect to the loss of water supply where the forests had been destroyed, one need go no further than the mouth of the inlet for example. With in his own memory streams had complete-

ly disappeared that were to be found before the trees on the side hills were cut down. He had great sympathy with the farmer who was directly encouraged to waste his timber by the royalty restrictions.

A general discussion followed in which Messrs. Wilson, Ross, McQueen, Palmer, Philip and Cunningham took part; after which it was decided that a branch of the Canadian Forestry Association be formed and that those who enrolled themselves should form an interim committee. Mr. Bostock was named as convener of the next meeting; Col. Warren, treasurer, and Mr. Keith, secretary.

In the June number of the "Forester" Mr. Henry S. Graves gives the result of some observations of the damage to timber caused by acid fumes from the roasting sheds of copper mines in Tennessee. The white pine seems to be the most sensitive, trees of this species having been found killed at a distance of seven miles from the sheds. A confirmation of this conclusion is furnished by the state of affairs which can be noticed at Hog's Back, on the Rideau River, about five miles from the city of Ottawa. At this place, on both sides of the river, are small groves of white pines which have furnished shade to many camping parties from the city and have added beauty to one of the prettiest spots along the river. On the west side of the canal, however, which runs at a distance of about a hundred yards from the river, there are two brick-yards and the effect of the smoke from the kilns is plainly visible in the yellowing pine trees in the vicinity, particularly in the direction of the prevailing winds. The effect is seen across the canal and river both for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and what were once picturesque groves of pine trees are now but fading masses, disfiguring the landscape and throwing out a dying banner of distress for their waning beauty and usefulness. The observation of persons in the neighborhood is that the smoke from the kilns is the cause of the destruction of the tree, and there does not appear to be any other adequate reason. The appearance of the trees confirms this conclusion, as pine trees at a little distance from the kilns and away from the direction of the prevailing winds are quite fresh and vigorous in the same kind of soil, while the twigs of the affected trees were also quite green, the dying-down process commencing from the ends of the needles and working inward. The trees occurring in connection with the pine are elm, hard maple, cedar, large toothed poplar, and others, but none but the pines appear to have been affected, with the exception of two hard maple trees which are across the canal from the kilns and show signs of injury on the side nearest to the smoke.

The establishment of a school of forestry at Yale has resulted in the withdrawal of two of the members of the staff of the Forestry Division of the United States.

Mr. Henry S. Graves, who was superintendent of working plans for the division, and under whose active management the co-operative scheme of organization has been extended to fifty million acres of forest lands in the United States, has now been appointed Professor of Forestry at Yale, and we take this opportunity of congratulating him on the appointment and wishing him every success in his new position. We do so very heartily as Professor Graves has been particularly kind in giving all possible assistance in response to any request made to him from Canada. Mr. Overton W. Price will take the place vacated by Professor Graves.

Mr. J. W. Touwmeijer, who has had charge of the section of tree-planting which has been of so much assistance to the farmers in the West, has been appointed Assistant Professor.

The United States Division of Forestry is instituting an inquiry into the effect of permitting grazing in the national forest reserves. The general opinion has been that the grazing of cattle and sheep among timber had an injurious effect, but the question has been so much agitated and become such an important one that it has been determined to make a thorough investigation of the whole problem with the object of ascertaining, exactly what the facts are. With this object in view instructions have been sent to the Agents of the Division to give this question special attention, and the necessity of approaching it without prejudice and of obtaining all possible information before coming to any decision is particularly impressed. A number of lines of investigation are suggested, such as the effect of grazing on young growth, on roots of trees, on soil, on run-off of water and on fire. Information is also sought as to the extent of the practice of grazing in forests, the absolute and relative importance of the industry in the different localities and the regulations which might be established to control it. The material gathered as a result of this investigation should be a very important contribution towards the decision of this vexed question and it is one the solution of which will be of special interest to the grazing districts of Canada.

The Division of Forestry for the United States has issued a bulletin of the results of the co-operative tree planting plan lately inaugurated, and, although the plan has been in operation less than a year, the results are considered satisfactory and the work is rapidly expanding. Under this arrangement an expert tree planter is sent by the Division to the farm of the appli-

cant—a meeting of the neighboring farmers being called if possible—and he examines the land, keeping in view mainly the elevation, the position of the farm buildings and orchards, the local soil and moisture conditions and the purposes of the plantation. From the information obtained by this visit planting plans are made and sent to the owner. These plans include a carefully prepared map of the whole or part of the farm, having the proposed plantings shown upon it. The instructions therewith state the way to plant, and the number of each species. When mixed plantations are required the instructions show how these mixtures are to be made. Information is also included in regard to the growth of seedlings, the care of nursery stock and the preparation of the soil.

Applications have been received from nearly every State in the Union for assistance in laying out plantations, but more than ninety per cent. have come from the treeless regions of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. A few samples are given of plans which have been arranged, which show very clearly the way in which the work is done. The completeness of these plans arouses some feelings of envy that our Northwest settlers cannot have the very great advantages in this respect that our neighbors across the line enjoy.

We have just received the Export Number of the "Canada Lumberman," which is full of very interesting information in regard to the timber trade of Canada, and also the possibilities for its expansion in foreign countries. The number is got up in a very attractive style and has a particularly neat cover on which is a scene depicting the loading of timber on ocean-going vessels.

We may refer more at length to this issue at a later date, but for the present content ourselves with expressing our best wishes to the "Lumberman" for its continued success in its very important work of furthering the interests of the lumber industry of Canada.

We have added another name to the list of life members of the Canadian Forestry Association, that of Mr. W. F. Cochrane, manager of the Cochrane Ranching Company, of Calgary, Alberta. This shows the increasing interest which is being taken in the Association.

Bush Fires.

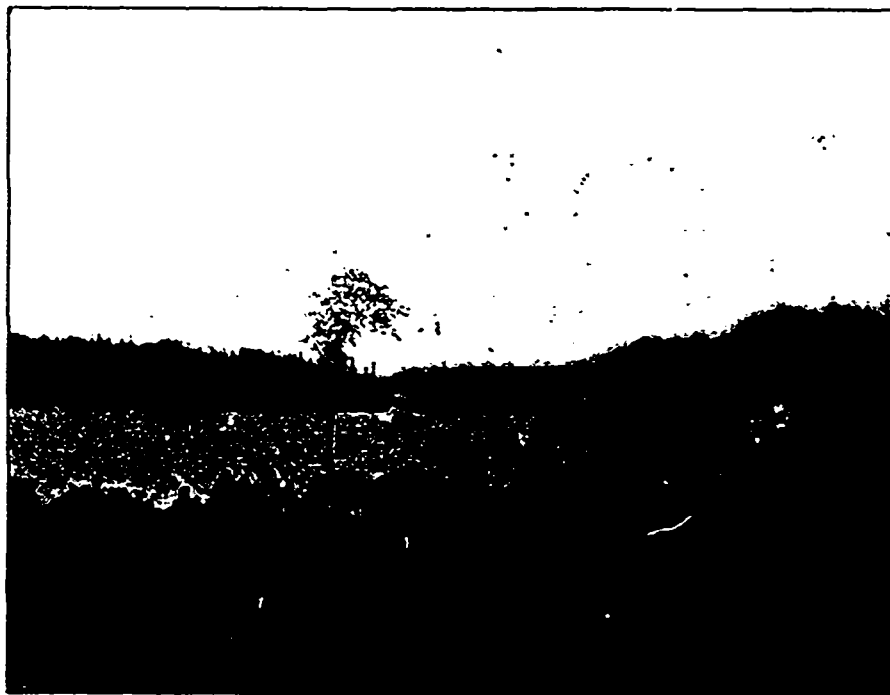
Bush fires have been raging along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Chapleau, 760 miles from Ottawa.

Other bush fires near Lac Poulin occurred. Few homes were destroyed, but immense damage to timber lands resulted.

William Magareh, the Crown Lands Agent at Hat Portage, in a letter to the Crown Lands Department, says that the forest fires which occurred in May in the Rainy River country are the worst in his memory. Millions of dollars' worth of timber has been destroyed. As soon as the fire began to spread Mr. Magareh appointed additional fire rangers and the lumbermen did likewise.

Forest fires have been doing a great deal of damage in different parts of New Brunswick. Fires started back of South Bay

the country. In other words, the exportation of tanbark cut upon the lands mentioned is prohibited. In taking this step the Government has adopted the policy urged upon them by the tanners of Ontario. These gentlemen waited upon the Provincial Cabinet some time ago and pressed for some measure that would restrict the shipment of tanbark from Ontario. They stated that the supply in the United States was limited compared with that in Ontario, and American tanners were supplying themselves from this Pro-



Lac des Isles, Lievre River, Que.

and worked a way through to Spruce Lake, seven miles from St. John, burning many miles of valuable timber.

Extensive forest fires are reported occurring near the St. Maurice River on the Eastern side between Mikenak and the Mattawin River.

The fire record as shown by the notes in a previous issue is a very serious one and the immense loss of timber and other property and the danger to life itself which have been occasioned make the matter one of the utmost importance. It is hoped that all readers of Rod and Gun will use every possible means of urging the necessity for care in the handling of fire in the woods. The losses from the fire in the Rainy River District will be tremendous as the forests there are in one of the best lumbering districts.

The Ontario Government has passed an Order-in-Council requiring tanbark cut on crown lands in Ontario to be consumed in

vince and conserving their own resources. The run upon Ontario bark was therefore so great that it would exhaust the material in a short space of time unless a stop were put to the drain. Canadian tanbark, it is argued, is superior to the raw material used by tanners in any other part of the world, and if preserved for the use of the manufacturers of this country will enable them to turn out more finished products. The present Order-in-Council went into effect on May 1st, but does not affect tanbark on the lands of settlers.

The usual methods of obtaining tanbark are so wasteful that any effort to check the waste should be heartily approved. In general the bark is stripped from the tree, which is left to rot on the ground, useless itself, and in case of fire, a menace to standing timber.

Recent Ontario legislation reads: Section 3, of The Forests Reserves Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

From and after the date of such proclamation no lands within the boundaries of such reserves shall be located, sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, for pur-

poses of agricultural settlement, and, except under regulations to be established by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council no person shall use or occupy any such lands, prospect for minerals, conduct mining operations, hunt, fish, shoot, trap, spear or carry or use firearms or explosives within or upon such reserves.

New sections were also inserted for the more effectual prevention or suppression of fires on Crown lands, and providing for the appointment of rangers for lands not under timber license, and in certain circumstances for lands under license.

Attempts are being made in California to have the Government make a forest reserve of the Big Basin redwoods in San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties. Otherwise it seems quite certain these giant trees will be cut by lumber companies.

The New York Forest Preserve Board has purchased 4,400 acres of timber land on Long Lake in the Adirondacks, including Round Pond. The prices paid ranged from \$1 to \$1.65 per acre.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Two of the Lovely Bluffs at Ottawa Ruined.

No. 1.—Rock-cliffe.

Twelve months ago the south shore of the Ottawa River, in the neighborhood of the Ottawa Canoe Club House and "Rock-cliffe," was one of the pretty sights of tourists and residents of the Canadian capital.

To-day it is a depleted, torn, tattered and shaggy bit of shrub wood. Twelve months ago the beautiful cliff of rock was covered with a dense vegetation from the bottom to the top, lending peculiar enchantment to the eye of the lover of Nature. Trees have been cut, vegetation destroyed and laid waste.

Who on earth can be responsible for such an act? The natural consequence will be that after rain storms, moss, rock and shrub, earth, mud and loam will be hurled down the bluff and in a few years the name "Rock-cliffe" will, no doubt, convey to passers-by the full significance of its origin, but will never recall the beautifully rounded and green bluffs of 1899 and previous years, when Nature had adorned it with luxuriant vegetation.

Those who cut down the trees ought to be made plant new ones as soon as possible, and yet, in the attempt to atone for the great mischief done to the forest growth at "Rock-cliffe" during the last few months, how long will it take to restore the bye-gone beautiful appearance!

No. 2.—Nepean Point.

Railways are, no doubt, great conveniences, but should not necessarily be the reason for destruction of all that is beautiful or pretty.

I will agree that the building of an Interprovincial Bridge at the point selected will be of great advantage and convenience to commercial interests of Ottawa and Hull. Nepean Point—once an object of some beauty in its wild and natural condition, has become a hideous pile of rubble, and assumed the appearance of a quarry, which it is likely to retain and assume indefinitely, unless some remedy be applied.

I would respectfully suggest that the proper authorities interested in the matter will see to it that earth is dumped over those bare blocks of stone heaped up from the river to the high level of the track and Virginia creepers planted so as to restore the pleasant expression which that part of the Ottawa River once presented. Yours truly,

Arborum Amicus.



Toronto Dog Show.

THE twelfth annual bench show of dogs in connection with Toronto's Industrial Fair, was held September 3rd to 6th inclusive.

As far as entries went the show was a record one, and if the quality in some of the classes was not all that could be desired, still there was an entire absence of inferior stock, and in many of the breeds the specimens shown were decidedly above the average. This was especially the case in St. Bernard's grey hounds, fox hounds and other sporting dogs, also Irish and fox terriers and cocker spaniels. The show of collies was somewhat disappointing, with one or two exceptions those brought into the ring being undersized, lacking in coat and general appearance. In the open class for dogs Mr. J. T. Reeve was easily first and second with Woodmansterne Conrad and Woodman Laddie. The latter just missing first place through being rather poor in flesh. In Woodman Laddie, Mr. Reeve has a fine young dog that would be a credit to any kennel. Among Montreal prize winners we notice the names of F. and A. Stuart, in St. Bernard's; Coulson and Ward, in Irish setters; Motherwell and Roy, in collies and Scotch terriers; Longueuil Cocker Kennels (Mr. Webber) in cocker spaniels; Newmarket Kennels, in bull terriers; Mr. Geo. Caverhill, in Skye terriers; Mr. Jos. A. Laurin, in Airedale terriers, and others. The gentlemen who did the guessing seemed to give satisfaction, although in one or two instances the all-round judge's decision was sharply criticized. The judges were C. H. Mason, New York; G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N.Y.; Major J. M. Taylor, Rutherford, N.J.; James Lindsay, Montreal. Mr. W. P. Fraser who acted as secretary and superintendent, had his hands full, but succeeded admirably. The attendance of the general public on all four days was all that could be desired.

Everyone interested in canine matters will regret to learn of an unfortunate accident which happened to the well-known collie, Laurel Laddie, the other day, at his home in Peterborough. It appears that Mr. McAllister's kennel man was showing the dogs under his charge to a gentleman from Montreal, when they ran barking at an approaching railway train, with the result that Laurel Laddie returned minus

one of his legs. He was entered for the Toronto show, but this unfortunate circumstance, of course, prevented his appearance in the ring there, and indeed will put an effectual stop to his career as a show dog, although we hope that it will not put an end to his usefulness as a stud dog. Mr. McAllister has the sympathy of all dog lovers.

Mr. Wm. Virtue, of Aylmer Street, has lately added to his kennel a nice tri-colored collie bitch puppy with the hall mark of good breeding, being descended in a direct line from champions whose progeny are winning at every show in the Old Country to-day. This puppy shows great promise at the present time, and his owner is justified in his opinion that she will be "in the money" at the spring shows.

Mr. Jos. A. Laurin, the well-known Airedale terrier fancier, has made a very handsome offer for a dog that is held in England to be amongst the best of the breed.

The handsome collie, Callendar Bruce, won first money gold at Winnipeg and Brandon, at the latter place securing also the C. K. C. medal for best in show.

Mr. Chas. Thomson, St. Catherine Street, lately sold a very fine wire-haired fox terrier bitch to Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto, for a good figure.

Mr. Wm. Borden, of St. Anne's Que., lately imported a fine specimen of the old-time bearded collie from Scotland. The youngster looked exceedingly well after his journey and we have no doubt he will grow up a credit to his "forbears" under the benign influence of Canadian skies.

The Derby of the international field trials, held at Chatham, Ont., for setters and pointer puppies whelped after January 1, 1899, closed with 15 nominations, 12 English setters and three pointers. The trials will again be held in the vicinity of Mitchell's Bay, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 13th. The Derby will be followed by the all-aged stakes, open to all pointers and setters irrespective of former winnings, entries for which close on Nov. 1. At a recent meeting of the executive committee the following were invited to act as judges: Dr. Trotter, Forest; J. S. Armstrong, Detroit, and A. Harrington, Leamington.

The North-American Field Trial Club will hold its second annual trials at St. Joachim, Ont., on November 13th, 1900.—R. M. Morton, secretary, Windsor, Ont.

Finglas, the champion Irish setter of America, died recently at Kildare Kennels, Pa. Finglas was nine years old, and the most successful Irish setter sire, field trial and bench show winner combined, of his day. He was imported direct from the kennels of the Rev. Robert O'Callaghan, R.N., of England, the foremost and most successful Irish setter breeder of Europe, and was pronounced by him to be the best dog of his breed ever sent to America from his kennels. Finglas has a long string of first prizes and specials to his credit from American bench shows. He entered the challenge class in twenty-two days from the first time he was exhibited at an A. K. C. show. As a sire of bench show and field trial winners, Ch. Finglas has proven himself the peer of any Irish setter that has lived. He was a grand specimen and a shining light in dogdom. May his soul go marching on.

We feel sure all dog owners will welcome the effort that is being made by Professor Macfayden, of England, director of the Jenner Institute, assisted by Mr. A. J. Sewell, to discover an antidote to that great kennel scourge, distemper, and will watch the progress of their experiments with the keenest interest. Such an important undertaking could not well have been entrusted to two more capable experts in canine pathology than these two very distinguished veterinarians, the one representing the theoretical and the other the practical branch of the profession. If their efforts should perchance be crowned with success, which it is to be fervently hoped will be the case, they will have conferred one of the greatest boons to the poor dog ever known, and earned for themselves immortality in their profession.

The death is recorded of Mr. Alexander Grant, at the ripe old age of eighty years. He was a celebrated greyhound trainer, and acted for many years as trainer to the Earl of Haddington, when his lordship was perhaps the leading figure in the coursing world. Mr. Grant trained hounds that won all the leading prizes of the day, including the Waterloo Cup.

In Germany, during the year 1888, the number of rabid dogs killed amounted to 904, and 2,774 were destroyed as suspected. In one parish where the disease was widespread the authorities slaughtered every dog.

It should be remembered that real rabies is an extremely rare disease, and the more natural you keep the existence of the dog the less likely is the disease to occur. In

ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the supposed mad dog is merely suffering from a fit, mostly epilepsy, which to the uninitiated has all the resemblance of rabies, the foaming at the mouth being considered in most cases conclusive, whereas a really rabid dog cannot and does not foam at the mouth, the peculiarly viscous and glutinous secretion which is the outcome of the true disease gluing his jaws together, but emitting no foam. Rabies, again, is a plant of slow growth, coming insidiously upon a dog by degrees as he lies at home, where (if

peat moss dust can be placed over the boards and all will be perfectly warm and comfortable, whereas if they are left to play about on the bare bricks they are almost certain to develop this form of leg weakness. When puppies have been so brought up and the leg weakness has appeared they will need to have the legs well rubbed with liniment, and there is nothing much better than a little hartshorn and oil with some turpentine. This should be well rubbed into the weakly limbs at least twice a day, and, if at all possible, it is a



Longueuil Cocker Kennels.

anywhere), the muzzle should be applied to animals appearing dull, out of sorts, and inclined to sulk in corners, but never taking him, as is commonly imagined, suddenly in the street. Indeed, I do not believe that any really rabid dog has ever been found with a muzzle on, as the tendency to bolt and wander wildly is one of the final symptoms of the disease, and when the fit is on him out he goes without waiting to be muzzled, nor, indeed, if by any chance the muzzle were on would it stay there, for the dog, when rabid, is insensible to pain, and he would tear it off against some projection even if half his jaw went also! Therefore, I maintain that the muzzle is totally ineffective as a preventative of rabies!—R. J. L. Price.

No greater mistake can be made than to attempt to rear puppies on a floor of bricks. A brick floor should always be covered over by boards, then sawdust or

good plan to extemporize some form of splint or bandage by means of which the limb can be bound up into its proper position and be maintained there until such time as the bone has grown stronger. So that really three things are necessary to properly deal with a case of weakness of the legs—i.e., suitable food containing a proper percentage of bone-forming substance; a stimulating liniment to promote circulation and keep the limb healthy; and, lastly, a dose once or twice a day of cod liver oil with hypophosphites. In this way we can usually depend upon getting a weak-legged puppy made into a strong and healthy one.—Scottish Fanciers' Review.

Over-grown claws are a source of much pain to dogs, as they are not usually noticed until they have given rise to serious trouble. This is especially the case with long-haired animals, which do not show the claws so plainly as would a fox terrier.

It is well-known that claw troubles are very common amongst wild animals. Directly the nail shows a tendency to grow in a wrong direction or to grow over, it loses the amount of wear which it would otherwise have had, and so in time the nail begins to grow inwardly and causes intense pain. The care of the claws is, therefore, very necessary. The nails should be kept cut if there is the slightest reason for doing so. Should one be found to have gone wrong and to be causing pain it must be cut short by degrees, care being taken not to touch the quick. A good lotion to be used in cases of soreness or tenderness of the claws can be made by dissolving a little permanganate of potassium in tepid water. Hot fomentations with poppy heads sometimes are useful when there is much pain—Our Dogs.

In Memory of a Dog.

My trusty friend in lonely years
Thy little life is o'er,
And thou art laid in mother earth
Amid the city's roar.
I watched thee weak and weaker grow,
And dim and glazed thine eye,
And though thou only wert a dog,
I wept to see thee die.

While tending thee with loving hand
Thy latest glance was mine,
I have found love in human hearts,
But not such love as thine,
And oft at evening's social hour
I sit in solitude,
And think on all thy blameless life,
So gentle and so good.

Another Dog they brought to me,
Of birth and lineage true,
But in my grief I failed to trace
The virtues found in you.
Companion of my merry moods
And soother of my woes,
The only grief thy life did cause
Was when that life did close.

And mankind's cold and selfish creed
Denies when life shall end,
A compensating future state
For you my faithful friend,
But when I reach the other shore,
And walk the golden street,
May I amongst loved and lost ones find
You sitting at their feet.

The Dutchman to His Dog.

A Dutchman, addressing his dog said:
"My dog, you haf a schnap. You vas only a dog, und I'm a man, but I wish I vas you. Effery vay you haf the best of it. Ven you vant to go mit der bed in, you shust durne round t'ree times und lay down. Ven I go mit der bed in, I haf to lock up the blace und vind up the clack und undress mine self, und mine wife wakes up und schols me, und den the baby cries und I haf to vawk him up and down; then hymby when I shust get to sleep it's time to get oup again. Ven you get oup you strutch yourself und scratch a couple of times und you are oup. I haf to dress mine self und light the fire, put on the kittle, scrap some mit my wife already, und den maybe I gets some breakfast. You play round all day und haf plenty fun. I haf to work hard all day und haf trouble. Ven you die you shust lay still. Ven I die I haf to go to hell yet."



Sarnia Gun Club.

ABOIT August 1st Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P.P. for West Lambton, presented the Sarnia Gun Club with a handsome cup upon the following conditions: That the

cup be shot for in a 50 bird match. That the necessary score to win the cup be 85 per cent., when the cup will then become the property of the winner for one year. Three successive holdings of the cup will entitle the winner to permanent ownership.

A shoot was held for the cup on Aug. 6th, when the highest score made was that of Mr. Frank Mitchell being only 82 per cent. Consequently it was necessary to shoot again, and on the 22nd this was done, when Mr. C. E. Baker piled up a score of 90 per cent. and won the cup. In this last shoot only four of the thirteen starters shot to a finish. Following are the scores:

Name.	Total.
Yard...	23
Westell...	22
Mitchell...	26
Ellison...	24
Baker...	23
Shaw...	25
Tippitt...	22
Boyd...	14
Hale...	18
Simpson...	18
Warner...	21
McCann...	23
Roach...	22
Yard...	40
Westell...	38
Mitchell...	41
Ellison...	28
Baker...	37
Shaw...	34
Hale...	34
Simpson...	33
Murney...	32
McCann...	34
Roach...	39
Yard...	20
Westell...	17
Ellison...	20
Baker...	27
Shaw...	14
Tippitt...	13
Hales...	25
Simpson...	22
McCann...	17
Turnbull...	16
Hales...	17
Harknes...	16

Proctor...	15
Roach...	24
Baker...	45
Hales...	42
Roach...	39
Simpson...	39

Dividing the Money.

Tournament managers are recognizing the fact that the lambs are pretty near tired of being skinned by the professional expert trap shot, and that in order to get a fair attendance at their shoots some better system of dividing the money must be found than the stereotyped 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. class shooting which in active operation meant 40 and 30 per cent. to the professional and 20 and 10 per cent. for the amateur. The manufacturers are apparently recognizing the fact also that an amateur is not likely to have the warmest feelings towards the powder or shell of a maker whose paid agent is selfish enough to spoil his day at the traps by taking advantage of an unfair situation. Handicapping is the rule in live bird shooting, but until recently no very great attempt has been made to handicap at targets. We notice that this is being done more frequently of late, and apparently with good results, the attendance of the average shot being greatly increased.

The schemes devised to effect the result are various and in many cases quite novel. At the tournament held in July at Winnipeg which by the way was one of the best target shoots ever held in Canada, the system of handicapping adopted was that introduced by the Audobon Club of Buffalo, N. Y., with satisfactory results. Every man shooting 85 per cent. or better paid \$3 extra each day, 75 to 85 per cent. men paid \$2, and 70 to 75 per cent. \$1. This fund was divided in this instance pro rata among those amateurs who shot through all the general average events and failed to land one of the prizes.

The Boston Shooting Association prepared the programme of their recent tournament ostensibly to encourage the attendance of the average shooter. In a circular they said: "We appreciate the fact that large tournaments have been scarce in Massachusetts during the past five years. We believe the reason is that amateurs who shoot from 70 to 90 per cent. are unwilling to compete in sweeps against experts who can break 90 per cent. or more, and we recognize the correctness of the amateurs' position." The programme was

then arranged so that each alternate event was open only to amateurs whose records as fixed by the management was 80 per cent. or less. The other events were open to all, but with a distance handicap ranging from 16 to 20 yards so that if the amateur chose to enter these events with the expert he would still have an equal chance. The result, in point of attendance, was a grand success and amply justified the views of the association.

The American Field, always a foremost exponent of trap news and views, as an experiment would like to see some good-sized enterprising gun club hold a tournament on the following lines: Open to all; no added money; targets thrown at one cent each; manufacturers agents required to shoot at 20 yards rise, amateur experts at 18 yards rise, and all others at 16 yards rise; purses divided on the Equitable or Rose system. It says: "We believe a tournament held under these conditions would be so novel and yet so fair to everyone that it would be largely attended and greatly enjoyed; and while no one would make a barrel of money, the club would make a nice profit on its targets, the experts would make good wages, and those who could shoot a reasonably good clip, would not come out the losers. A tournament run on these lines would place nearly everyone on an equality, and no one man or set of men would have a cinch on the game."

Another scheme suggested of equalizing the shooters which has at least the merit of simplicity is to divide the money equally among those shooters who shoot up to a certain per cent. in each event. For instance if the limit is 80 per cent., a shooter must break 8 out of 10 in a 10-bird event, to get into the money, and all those who break 8, 9, or 10 divide the purse equally. This combined with high average prizes might be found to work satisfactorily in certain cases.

There seems to be a very general inclination among shooters to taboo class shooting, and adopt either the Equitable or Rose system, and we think those who have had experience with both will commend their good sense in doing so.

Brantford tournament.

The Brantford Gun Club held a very successful blue rock tournament at the City of Brantford on August 13 and 14. The shooting was over a magtrap, and was of a high order. Straight scores were made by F. H. Conover, Leamington, who represented Dupont smokeless powder; Westbrook, Summerhayes, Montgomery and Cutliffe, Brantford; H. Cull, Guelph; Wayper, Hespler; Stevens, Simcoe. The Brantford boys kept the honors of the shoot pretty much at home, the high average for both days being made by Mr. Montgomery with a total score of 300 out of 325 shot at, or .923 per cent. Mr. Conover, the crack

shot of Leamington, was close after, with but one less, or 92 per cent.

The following is the complete score:

FIRST DAY.

	Shot at.	Broke.
H. D. Bates, Ridgetown...	165	128
Price, St. Williams....	165	144
Conover, Leamington...	165	152
Summerhayes, Brantford...	165	149
Wayper, Hespler...	165	149
Reid, Dunnville....	165	121
Stevens, Dunnville....	165	144
"Mud," Simcoe....	165	112
Westbrook, Brantford....	165	139
Montgomery, Brantford...	165	153
Cutliffe, Brantford....	165	147
Cartier....	30	20
Draisey, Galt....	105	80
Mrs. Draisey, Galt....	55	38
Birdsall, Hamilton....	135	105
Wilson, Hamilton....	135	113
Hunt, Hamilton....	40	24
Brigger, Hamilton....	135	110
Fletcher, Hamilton....	45	32
Mitchell, Galt....	15	9
Smith....	45	31
"Marmalade"....	135	86
Robins, Dunnville....	120	82
Cline, Hamilton....	45	39

SECOND DAY.

	Shot at.	Broke.
Bates....	160	118
Conover....	160	147
Summerhayes....	160	143
Price....	160	132
Montgomery....	160	117
Westbrook....	160	117
Wayper....	160	142
Cutliffe....	160	130
Reid....	145	106
H. Cull, Guelph....	95	71
E. Charles....	80	54
"Mud"....	60	38
Gray, Guelph....	90	52
Mitchell, Guelph....	55	32
Newlands, Galt....	35	26
Mrs. Draisey....	30	25
Draisey....	50	40

Leamington tournament.

The second annual blue rock tournament of the Leamington Gun Club was held Aug. 2nd and 3rd, and was largely patronized by prominent trap shots of Western Ontario and Michigan. The principal shooters present were: F. H. Conover, representative of Dupont Smokeless Powder; H. D. Bates, Ridgetown, winner of the Grand American Handicap; G. W. Price, St. Williams; W. E. Hall, Blenheim; W. A. Smith, J. T. Miner, and A. G. Adams, Kingsville; A. W. Reid, Walkerville; W. C. Donaldson, Windsor; Frank Stotts, Pontiac, Mich.; K. and D. Ferris, Harrow; besides many local sportsmen. Straight scores were made by Messrs. Forest, Conover, Miner, Bates and Price. The longest continuous run was made by Forest Conover, of 31

without a miss. He also made the highest average in the professional class, and certainly demonstrated the good shooting qualities of Dupont Smokeless and Winchester, "Yellow Rival" shells. J. T. Miner and H. D. Bates tied for high average in the amateur class, and divided first and second money, \$14. Smith won third prize, \$3, and Reid fourth, \$2. The souvenir spoon for longest run in the merchandise event (20 birds) was won by Adams, with 13 straight. The scores for high average, out of a possible 250 were: F. Conover, 219; Miner, 210; Bates, 210; Smith, 203; Reid, 200; Price, 196; F. Wright, 169; John Conover, 166.

Toronto Traps.

The Brunswick Gun Club held their annual blue rock shoot at Wells' Hill, Saturday, Aug. 18. The match was keenly contested all the way through. Cameron won the championship of the club and the silver medal. The scores were as follows: 25 birds each—Cameron, 20; Lawson, 19; Cook, 19; Stewart, 17; Taylor, 17; Cockburn, 17; Cronk, 15; Rouse, 14; Speller, 12; Hamilton, 10; Tanner, 9.

Sweep 1, 10 birds—Taylor, 10; Lawson, 9; Cronk, 7; Tanner, 7; Wilson, 6.

Sweep 2, 10 birds—Cronk, 10; Taylor, 9; Smith, 8; Johnston, 6; Wilson, 4.

Sweep 3, 15 birds—Tanner, 14; Stewart, 13; Wilson, 10; Brown, 7; Johnston, 5.

Milbrook Rod and Gun Club.

A gun club has been organized at Milbrook, Ont., with the following officers: John Dawson, president; Geo. Heatherington, vice-president; Geo. Sootheran, secretary; Chas. Leach, treasurer. The objects of the club are the lawful pursuit of fish and game in the district, and to prevent shooting and fishing out of season, and the improvement of marksmanship. The club will offer a reward for evidence which will lead to the conviction of anyone illegally shooting or fishing.

Notes by E. E.

Dr. A. A. Webber, who made such a reputation as a revolver shot, has shot his way to the front ranks of trap shooters. He has won the Dewar championship trophy twice in succession, killing 49 out of 50 live birds.

The Laffin & Rand Powder Co. has issued an advertising device consisting of a summary of J. S. Fanning's numerous victories with Laffin & Rand smokeless powder. The covers are shaped like the outline of a shot gun shell with centres cut away to show the manner of loading. One cover reproduces the colors of the U. M. C. Acme and the other the Winchester Leader Shell; both these shells are used by Mr. Fanning. The loads used by Mr. Fanning in inanimate target and live bird shooting are given.

Ansley H. Fox, of Baltimore, Md., has been engaged by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., to represent its shotgun and ammunition. He gave an exhibition of skill July 31 at the meeting of the Prospect Park Shooting Association, of Baltimore, that is not often equalled. During the afternoon he shot at 300 aspilts standing at 16 yards rise, and broke 295.

women to be outside as well as men, and they do not know what they are missing when they stay cooped up in the house enjoying themselves with a novel.

"It took some time for the public to get accustomed to seeing women shoot. Until a few years ago there was a narrow-mindedness prevalent that restricted a woman's athletic amusements to croquet. This has

them only in strength, and few healthy women have not the strength to shoot with a light gun.

"Would I recommend shooting for women? Most certainly I would, because I think there is nothing like it. The woman who has shot clay pigeons does not know the pleasure of shooting live birds. It is not a desire to kill that makes this a plea-



The King is Dead, Hurrah!

His different runs were in order as given: 27, 42, 25, 59, 142. This is the largest consecutive run ever recorded for any sportsman of Baltimore. Harry F. Duckler, of the Baltimore Shooting Association, approaches Fox's run, for on the grounds of the Standard Gun Club, of Baltimore, he once made a run of 122. Duckler is known under his shooting name of DuPont.

Annie Oakley, the well-known shot, while recently in Minneapolis, visiting her friend, Mrs. S. S. Johnston, also an expert shot, replied to the question of a Minneapolis Times representative as follows:

"Any woman," says Annie Oakley, "who does not thoroughly enjoy tramping across the country on a clear frosty morning with a good gun and a pair of dogs, does not know how to enjoy life. God intended

been done away with, and many women are beginning to see the pleasure that can be got out of a gun. Another obstacle to the universal use of the gun by woman was her instinctive dread—which in the great majority of cases is born and bred in them. Woman as a rule is timid, and as a gun suggests danger she is afraid of it. They know nothing about it, and the first time they pick up a shotgun they handle it as if it were a broom.

"There are some women who are so timid that they can never be taught to shoot, but I believe that a large number of women who now shudder when they see firearms could, with a little training, be brought to be good shots. There is no reason why they should not. When the fear of the gun has been overcome, man surpasses

sure, but something totally different. I suppose it might be called the pleasure of conscious superiority over that which is shot at. Of course, if a bird is sitting, it is not better sport than shooting into the air. But to be able to stop the swift, erratic flight, and to know that you are able to do it, is sport indeed.

"How can a woman learn to shoot? Well, that is a hard question to answer. I suppose that it would be necessary to adopt a different method of teaching in each case. The first two and most lasting principles are never to pick up a gun without looking to see if it is loaded, and then never under any circumstances, loaded or unloaded, to point it at any person. Having learned these two rules so they cannot be forgotten, all a woman has to do is to practice."

The Queen's match at Bisley is in three stages. The first stage calls for seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. At 200 yards the firing is standing, at 500 kneeling, and at 600 prone. This year is the first time the English volunteers have shot standing at 200 yards. Out of the two hundred and fifty-four men who scored 90 and over in the first stage, there were at 200 yards two men who scored 34, twenty-five scored 33, forty-eight scored 32, twenty-five scored 31, forty-eight scored 30. Out of the first two hundred and fifty-four prize winners but ten scored less than centres in offhand shooting with military rifles.

Of the winners of the first stage, out of a possible 105, there were three scores of 100, two of 99, three of 98, six of 97, twelve of 96, twenty-four of 95, nineteen of 94, thirty-two of 93, forty-one of 92, fifty-two of 91, and sixty of 90.

The winner of the first prize, Private W. T. Ward, First Devon, ranked fiftieth in the first stage of the match, scoring 30 at 200, 32 at 500, and 33 at 600 yards.

The second stage calls for ten shots at 500 and fifteen at 600 yards, a possible of 125. Private Ward secured 116 points at this stage, which added to his first stage score made his aggregate 211. There were a number of competitors who equalled and exceeded this total.

The first 100 in the second stage are entitled to fire in the third stage, which stage calls for ten shots at each 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Private Ward won first prize on his superior shooting at the third stage. He scored 44, 45, and 41 respectively at these distances, making his grand aggregate 341 points out of a possible 380 points. This victory brought him \$1,250, given by Her Majesty, the N. R. A. gold medal, the N. R. A. gold badge. The first prize in this match has never but once been won twice by the same man. The second prize amounts to \$300. There are six hundred prizes in this match aggregating \$12,100.

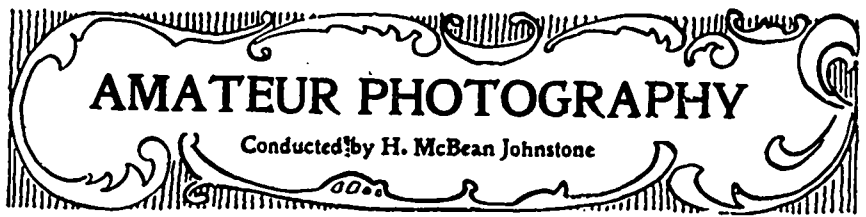
While the Queen's match is the most important shot at Bisley, it is but one of the many important matches. But the Queen's match is worth to England many times what it costs. It tempts thousands of volunteers to acquire great skill in rifle firing, and it makes known in the most complete and satisfactory manner the capabilities of the service rifle and ammunition.

The annual shoot of the Sherbrooke Gun Club took place September 6th. At time of going to press the results of the competition had not been received.

In the Belleville Forest and Stream Club's rifle matches, Dr. P. G. Goldsmith was first with 60. Dr. Goldsmith won a Stevens ideal rifle, and also stands first in the aggregate, with 353, winning Mr. E. G. Porter's prize of \$5. Mr. W. J. Douglas won second in the aggregate, with 351, his prize being a trousers pattern given by Mr. J. H. Mills. Mr. S. W. Vermilyea, with 350, won third in the aggregate, a Fisher rapid adjusting rifle sight.

The Forest and Stream Club held a trap shoot on Sept. 4th, results not yet received.

A gun club has been organized in Campbellford.



What Constitutes Effect in Landscape Photography.

IN running over a batch of landscape photographs, taken by one who lays some claim to rank as an artist in his own peculiar branch of work, one is almost certain to stumble upon as many "defects" as "effects"—unless, indeed, the operator really be a top-notch. For this there should be no reason, for in these days of photographic literature galore, anyone who aspires to perfection, and who possesses, in at least a small degree, the artistic temperament, can, by earnest study of the rules of composition and lighting and a close application to the endeavor to apply this learning, produce work at least one hundred per cent. better than that which is turned out at so much a yard by the average amateur, assisted by the local professional.

Perhaps all the photograms looked at are sharp and clear in every detail, with every object in the shadow standing out far more clearly than it would ever have been possible for human eye to note it, and yet one has an intuition that there is something lacking, something which, if present, would give to the picture that realism, that soulfulness, that it does not now possess and finally it occurs to someone that it is just that superabundance of fine detail, crowded together, that spoils it and does away with the breadth and strength that is essential to make it rank as something more than the mere mechanical production of a camera.

The photographer who is content merely to press the button and then turn his work over to the nearest gallery for developing and printing, is not being spoken to. He wouldn't understand. Imagine a ten-penny grocery clerk who is content to go out in the glare of a Sabbath afternoon's sun and click his shutter half a dozen times at his best girl, attempting to understand anything about breadth or strength in a photogram. It is the amateur who desires to see photography rank in its proper position—as a fine art—that is being addressed.

Then to start in to answer the question at the head of this article: "What Constitutes Effect in Landscape Photography?" it will be necessary to name several things. In the first place, the great aim must be simplicity. The finest art is that where art by rule is not hinted

at, and when the story that the picture has to tell is told in its simplest form, with as few accessories as possible.

Did you ever notice how an amateur of four days' standing will get twelve good negatives from a dozen plates, and yet that same amateur at the end of six months will consider himself lucky if only six of his dozen are failures. The reason for this is that as his smattering of photography increases he hears of something someone else has done, or sees a photogram someone else has taken, and attempts to produce something of his own that will equal or surpass it—supremely unconscious that he does not yet possess the necessary skill. Then he wonders why he failed. Sooner or later he must learn that if he would produce artistic results, he must abandon any pet ideas he has formed and study his subject from the ground-floor up. All who have outgrown the infantile stage of photography have passed through the mistake of trying to crowd a whole panorama into a four by five plate, and thereby overstepping the effect sought. By all means let simplicity be the first aim.

Then, perhaps, the quality that gives most lasting strength to our production is breadth. By this we not only mean breadth as spoken of to give width to the picture, but also to give depth, and, more or less, a feeling of reality. Did you ever see a photogram taken without the sunlight casting its heavy black shadows, that had the effect of breadth? nor yet did you ever see a picture that was all sunlight, without any shadow, that conveyed this impression. No, and you never will. Such photograms are invariably flat, dull, and uninteresting, and, in nine cases out of ten, just where the interest is lacking appears difficult to understand. In looking for the effect of breadth, always remember the one little fact, that sunlight scattered throughout a photogram never can convey the impression of anything but patches of light, whereas if large masses of light and shade be contrasted in uneven quantities, an effect of sunshine, and consequently breadth and strength, is the result. Look at the work of any of the great landscape painters of the world, and you will see how true this is.

Now, one other thing that does away with a great deal of breadth, is the desire to crowd the plate with fine detail. It is not intended here to advocate those

blurry photograms produced by the "fuz-ziests," though in them are often to be found many good points. In them the aim of the artist is to study general effect and the best arrangement of mass that will convey the impression of great width and depth, entirely unhampered by a mass of closely interwoven detail. In the best works of this class, where the broad masses of light and shade are cleverly contrasted, look at the picture at a few feet distance and in almost every case you can learn a lesson, for it is in a picture of this class that the strength of the composition is most apparent and a strong bold effect shown. And pictures of this class are almost always noted for their extreme simplicity. Then in the picture that we aim to produce, our methods, in order to secure the finest and most effective results, should be simplicity and breadth, rather striving after a general grand effect than an overwhelming mass of fine detail. Let us suppose that we have managed to get the precise result we want, what next? Why mount it, of course.

Now, this is the question that, while apparently simple and readily answered, is a far greater sticking point than most imagine or believe.

How often is an otherwise fine photograph spoiled, ruined, by an incongruous mount? I think the answer ought to be in ninety out of a hundred cases the reason is that because manufacturers of mounts turn out 4x5 mounts embossed in certain ways and of certain colors, amateurs use them irrespective of whether they are suitable or not. To tell how each photogram should be mounted would be an impossibility, because of the many difficult styles of effect that are looked for, but it is possible to say that until amateurs break away from the orthodox and conventional mount of the photo supply houses, and use their own good taste, they can never make the best results of their pictures.

A Few Failures and Their Remedies.

The average person, reading over one of the many good books of instructions that are published for the benefit of the amateur photographer, would imagine that all possible causes of failure were pointed out; but let this same person attempt to help a few hundred amateur photographers out of their difficulties through the medium of a "Query Column," as I am doing, and they would find that quite a collection of books would fail to give the desired information. In justice to my clients, I can say that in nearly all cases their "queries" have been regarding matters that for them to have found their own answers would have necessitated the possession of a much larger photographic library than one could expect to find outside of a well-equipped camera club. That these books are valuable there is no doubt, but the possessor of one or two of them must bear in mind that there are a few other mistakes that he can make besides those he finds mentioned therein.

The most common cause of trouble is from fog, caused by too much light during development. The budding amateur, as a rule, equips himself with a cheap little lamp with small illuminating surface, in other words, a small sheet of ruby glass. These lamps are safe enough if used with care, but the beginners do not understand

just what care is necessary, and troubles follow. His book of instructions tells him to judge development by holding the negative up to the light and looking through it, and he does this, and does it with a vengeance; in fact, that is about all he does in his impatience to see results, with fogged negatives in consequence, even where they should have been the clearest describable. Sometimes this fog does not prevent the production of fairly good prints, but simply increases the time of printing, but it is only in very rare cases that fog in a negative is at all desirable, and in a great many cases it is highly detrimental to good results. If we step into a professional's dark room and watch him work, we would hardly understand where the difference lies, but let us see. Our professional is using a light that allows him to see all over the room, perhaps, but it is not the size of the light-giving surface that does the harm. A dark room lamp with an illuminating surface of two square feet will not fog a plate any quicker than one with a surface of two square inches. Again, you will notice he is working with his tray from two to four feet away from the light. Do you know that the strength of the light decreases as the square of the distance? A light that will not fog a plate inside of fifteen minutes, at two feet distance, will fog the same plate in three seconds if held up to within an inch of the lantern. When our professional friend wishes to examine his negative he gives it a slow sweep in front of the light, and should he hold it there for a second or two, it is only after the plate is well along where he can see the image on the back of the negative, when there is little danger of fog.

We would advise all to throw away their small, dirty, ill-smelling lamps and use instead a good-sized box that they can set a hand lamp inside of and fix the front with some cleats to carry a couple of sheets of ruby glass. Their dealer will get them a couple of sheets about 10x14 from the platemaker with his next order for plates. They are the same used in the factory, and will cost about 50 cents each, perhaps, but they are worth it. Of course some method of allowing air to enter at the bottom and to escape at the top will have to be devised, but it is not hard to do. A short piece of pine, with an elbow in it, can be got of a tinner if one does not wish to risk a blaze by making it out of paper tubing, and a few holes bored in the back near the bottom will allow air to enter. A piece of cardboard bent so as to cover the holes without touching them will keep light from escaping, but, should a little do so, it will not matter, as it is at the back of the box. All cracks should have black or canary paper pasted over them, and should the top of the lamp chimney come too close to the top of the box a piece of tin should be tacked in. One sheet of the ruby glass will ordinarily suffice, but it is best to use both, particularly when working with orthochromatic plates.

Another cause of trouble is the want of coincidence between the focus of the lens and the focusing scale on hand cameras, and between the ground glass and the plate in that form of cameras in which a ground glass is employed. In most cases, and particularly in the cheaper lines of cameras, the focusing scales are all the same, and seem to be all placed in exactly the same place in the camera, while the lenses will be found to vary in focal length nearly an inch in some cases. It is not so often the fault of the photographer in failing to estimate the distance

correctly as might be imagined. If you have any trouble in this respect, carefully measure the shortest distance marked on your scale from some object, place your camera there and make an exposure, using the largest stop. If this gives you a sharp image of the object measured from the scale is, no doubt, fairly correct, but if not, your only recourse is your dealer, unless you have a camera using ground glass. In that case you can make a new scale for yourself by focussing on objects at different distances and marking the position of the front each time. That is, if your ground glass is in the right place. To test this set up three large business cards at such varying distances that, while the middle one is in sharp focus, the nearer card, as well as the more distant one, are alike a little out of focus. Expose a plate using the largest opening, and if the middle card is sharp, and the other two out of focus to the same extent that they seemed to be on the ground glass, you may consider the ground glass fairly correctly placed. With a reversible or removable back camera one can measure the distance between the ground glass and a heavy ruler laid across the inner surface of the back, by sliding a wedge-shaped piece of wood between the ruler and the glass, make a mark on the wedge where the ruler stops it from going further. Now, put a plate-holder containing a spoiled plate or negative in place in the back, withdraw the slide and measure again; this time the distance between the plate and the ruler, using the same piece of wood, which should, if the ground glass is right, slide under the ruler just enough to bring the mark just to the edge of the ruler. If not, removing a thin slice of wood or inserting a strip of card behind the ground glass, as the case seems to require, will generally, if done with a little care, put things right.

Another trouble, often unsuspected for some time, is a leak in the camera. Even new cameras direct from the factory have been known to leak light from some small hole, perhaps from the point of a Lark where the bellows is fastened on to the front. A very small hole will suffice to fog a plate if given time. It is the inclination this form of trouble has to show itself in such a spasmodic manner that makes it hard to locate. To-day our negatives are all right, but yesterday half of them developed up badly fogged. We blamed the developer, the plates, the holders, even thought perhaps our exposures were too long, but the negatives came up slowly, but after some minutes the fog crept over all. The next one was all right simply because we made the exposure immediately we withdrew the slide and at once returned it. The much-prized negative fogged because we waited a few minutes after removing the slide before making the exposure, and in that way gave our little hole a chance to do its work. Hunt this leak up and stick a piece of black court plaster over it. Remove the back of the camera, cap the lens, take the camera out into the bright sunlight, and by focussing cloth well collected around the camera back and your head, examine the interior for stray beams of light. Remove the cap and close the shutter and see if it allows any light to pass. Replace the back, insert an empty holder, withdraw the slide and again examine the inside of the camera; this time from the front, removing the front board for the purpose. Get some one to stick one corner of a slide into the holder, observe the effect, and you will see how a great many plates get light-struck by not putting the slide in straight at the start.

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By not using a good, steady tripod when making time exposures, and by using too much power in operating the finger release of that form of hand cameras, we cause a great many otherwise excellent negatives to be defective through blurring of the image. While a house could be moved several inches during the exposure and yet be fairly sharp, if the camera be moved the thickness of a sheet of paper during the same time, the resultant negative would show it quite plainly. Learn to operate the trigger as a rifleman does his. Press down firmly just far enough to not quite release the spring and then make the additional pressure required to release it imperceptibly. It is hard to do, but can be acquired. A person naturally presses down hard, with an instinctive feeling, perhaps, that they are the more surely impressing the picture upon the plate. I find myself doing the same trick after trying for a good many years to overcome the inclination. Of course, with a tripod camera and bulb release, this does not matter so much, but it is a bad habit.

Another source of trouble that is often overlooked is a dirty lens. Try the experiment of breathing on your lens when cold, make an exposure before the moisture has entirely disappeared, and note the result. A little dust will act in the same manner. Follow the instructions given concerning the dusting out of your holders, but the dusting of the plates is not so necessary. If you fear one has dust upon it from lying face up in the box, hold it perpendicular and give it a light tap on the table. Brushing a film is apt to create electrical conditions that will cause the dust to be drawn towards the plate and held there. The real source of dust on the plates is the creases in the bellows and corners of the camera. Did you ever notice the dust in motion in the path of a ray of sunlight in a darkened room? That is just what happens inside your camera, most particularly during a day's shaking up, when the shutter is opened or the cap removed. Want of space forbids the mention of a few other causes of failure that I had intended to notice, but another time I may be allowed more space to again give them a few words.—
By F. J. Clute, Query Editor W. W. P. E. Bulletin.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence should be addressed to Box 651, Sarnia.

George Williams—(1) There is always most detail in a picture when it is correctly developed and exposed. (2) Yes. (3) Granulated sodas are twice as strong as crystals. (4) A weak negative with clear shadows betokens underdevelopment.

N. Y. Z.—Do not make thick negatives; thin ones are better, not too thin, but just strong enough to appear brilliant. If a negative is too thin it is easily strengthened. It is well if a thin negative is slightly yellow.

Light—Diffused light is light which does not come directly, but is arrested and diffused by some medium. Direct light is by no means always desirable.

John Armstrong Gunn—Halation is caused by the reflection of light from the back surface of the plate. See previous numbers of Rod and Gun re "Backing Plates."

Amateur—To assist you in judging the length of exposure, I would recommend you to use a photometer, an instrument for measuring the strength of the light.

Beginner—You ask too many questions of an elementary nature. Get a book. Any photo supply house can sell you one for 25 cents or less.

Lens—Objective is a term sometimes applied to the lens. I see you are noting the advice I gave you some time ago.

Leslie Pearson—Tone only a few points at a time. Your results will be better.

Sam J. Humphries—You evidently neglect to dust your plates of. You should be more careful. I cannot give you all the different names the vitascope goes under. There are too many.

F. E. Foster—If a plate when placed in the developer remains for some time without more than the brightest portions showing, it is under-exposed.

Landscape—I cannot do better than recommend you to read the series on landscape photography which was started in the August number of the Photo-American, which you say you take. It

will deal with that particular branch of the subject (lighting the landscape) you speak about.

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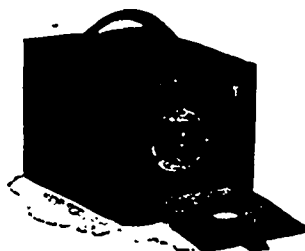
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